TEXT OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

of Government must be cut down as "navy."
Turning to campaign pledges, Mr.

amondment.

He wants the Federal laws on good to defend; we are roady to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarranteed.

He argued for better press rates on cable and radio for the American Such in orief is Mr. Harding's Powispaper reader.

He appear planetully of the opportunities of the o

berishable staples and said that while shey would be "slow in yielding to lowered prices, the maintained retail coats in perishable foods cannot be justified."

The President advocated a Congressional inquiry as a means of special vice and many other subjects." He gave his approval to the maternity bill.

On disarmament, Mr. Harding spoke without equivocation. He said the United States was in accord with such a movement, "but we shall not entirely discard our agencies for defense antil there is removed the need to defonit, we are ready to co-oper-

Funding and Gradual

Liquidation.

WASHINGTON, April 12 -- Presi-

nua) address, delivered to-day, In-

peace with Germany "on the as-

sumption alone that these would be

adequate." The wiser course would

seem to be to engage under the ex-

isting treaty assuming, of course

that this can be extisfactorily accom-

modifications as will secure our ab-

No helpful society of nations can

taxes which have become unproduc-

tive and are so artificial and burden-

some as to defeat their own purpose

emergent in character and under-

stood by our people that it is for the

. . . "The remaining obstacles

emergency only."

Tariff: Instant tariff enactment.

luded the following:

mewspaper reader. He spoke hopefully of the opportunities of the Air Mail Service. Mr. Harding is against making an independent huanch of government out of aviation, and says "aviation is indent Harding's principal recommen-HARDING TELLS CONGRESS HIS REASONS dations to Congress in his first an-

(Continued from First Page.)

ation of such a course means inevitable disaster. CURRENT EXPENSES ABOUT

FIVE BILLIONS A YEAR. Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately five billions a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is rigid restatance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let us have both, I have already charged department heads with this necessity. I am sure Congress will agree; and both Congress and the Administration may safely count on the support of all right minded citizens, because the burden is theirs. The pressure for expenditure, swelling the flow in one locality while draining another, is sure to defeat the imposition of just burdens, and the effect of our erizenship protesting outlay will be wholesome and helpful. I wish it might find its reflex in economy and thrift among the people them-

selves, because therein lies quicker recovery and added security for the future. The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the Treasury which the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to present to you will indicate what revenues must be provided in order to carry on the Government's business and meet its current requirements and fixed debt charges. Unless there are striking cuts in the important fields of expenditure, receipts from internal taxes cannot settly

be permitted to fall below \$4,000,-900,000 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. This would mean total internal tax collections of about one billion less than in 1920 and one-half billion less than in 1921.

The most substantial relief from the tax burden must come for the present from the readjustment of internal taxes, and the revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose. A prempt and thoroughgoing revision of the internal tax laws, made with due regard to the protection of the revenues, is in my judgment, a requisite to the revival of business activity in this country. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Congress will be able to enact with-out delay a revision of the rev-enue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary

It is of less concern whether internal taxation of tariff revision shall come first than has been popularly imagined, because we must do both, but the practical course for earliest accomplishment will readily suggest likely to the Congress. We are committed to the repeal of the excess profits tax and the abolition of inequities and unjustifiable exasperations in

NATION WON'T APPROVE SHIFTING OF BURDEN.

The country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of bundens. It is more interested in wiping out the necessity for inposing them and communiting con-fusion and cost in the collection. The urgency for an instant

tariff enactment, emergent in character and understood by our people that it is for the emergency only, cannot be too much emphasized. I believe in the proit is our purpose to prosper America first. The privileges of the American market to the for-eign producer are offered too cheaply to day, and the effect on much of our own productivity is the destruction of our self-re-liance which is the foundation of the independence and good for-tune of our people. Moreover, imports should pay their fair share of our cost of government. One who values American pass-perity and maintained American standards of wages and living can have no sympathy with the

down to pre-war normals, yet we are endangering our fundamental industry through the high cost of transpertation from farm to market and through the influx of foreign farm products, because

the high cost of living.

Turning to campaign piedges Mr Harding denounces "markeric lynching." He urges the creation of "large the pointedly referred to non-department of public welfare" to take

FOR CALLING IT IN EXTRA SESSION ing our basic food industry than paralyse our farm activities in the world struggle for restored

TARIFF SHOULD BE BASED

is little sentiment in the trade of the world. Trade can and ought to be honorable but it

It was wholly proper, and has

A very important matter is the establishment of the Govern-ment's business on a business busis. There was teleration of the easy-going, unsystematic method of handling our fiscal affairs, when indirect taxation held the public unmindful of the Federal burden. But there is knowledge of the high o-at of Government to-day, and the high cost cost of living is inseparably linked with bigh cost of Government. There can be no com-plete correction of the high living cost until Government's cost is

bly reduced. ASKS LAWS FOR A NATIONAL

Let me most heartly commend the enactment of legislation providing for the national budget system. Congress has already recorded its belief in the budget. It will be a very great satisfaction to know of its early canciment, so that it may be supposed. ment, so that it may be employed in establishing the economies and

in business as well as more bus ness in government. It is well to have it understood that business has a right to pursue its normal legitimate and righteous way unimpeded, and it ought to have no call to meet government competition where all risk is borne by the public treasury. There is no chal-isage to honest and lawful bus-ness success. But Government approval of fortunate, untram business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade or of maintained prices by unnatural It is well to have legitimate

business understand that a just Government, mindful of the inter-ests of all the people, has a right to expect the co-operation of that legitimate business in Stamping out the practices which add to unrest and inspire restrictive legislation. Anxious as we are to restore the obward flow of husi-ness. It is fair to combine assur-ance and warning in one utter-

One condition in the business world may well receive your inquiry. Deflation has been in progress but has failed to reach the mark where it can be preclaimed to the great mass of consumers. channed to the great mass of con-sumers. Reduced cost of basic production has been recorded, but bush cost of living has not yielded in like proportion. For example, the prices on grains and live stock have been deflated, but the cost of bread and meats in not adequately reflected three-in. It is to be expected that non-perishwide staples will be slew in yielding to lowered perces, but the maintained retail costs in perishable foods cannot be justi-

FAVOR INQUIRY BY CON-GRESS INTO PROFITEERING. I have asked the Federal Trade Commission for a report of its observations, and it attributes, in the main, the falure to adjust consumers' cost to basic predic-tion costs to the exchange of information by "open price associa-tions," which operate, evidently within the low, to the very great advantage of their members and equal disadvanture to the con-eming public. Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering, some suitable in quiry by Congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENT'S POLICIES AS COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS MACHINE CONTROL

Gillette Taking Oath as Speaker Administered by Ex-Speaker Cannon National League of Women



costs of operation must be reduced." ment of the pending maternity bill." lutely at expenditure." which are the hermance of capital- the stain of barbaric lynching from istic exploitation must be removed the banners of a free and orderly rep- reductions by efficient management playment."

and labor must join management in resontative democracy. A proposal of the Government," , , , understanding that the public, which for a commission with representacontinue to be the right of all the President said, has real merit." Army and Navy: "Early considera-

velopment of needed facilities should accord with the wish to eliminate the be prohibited. Government owned burdens of heavy armament, said terprise or Government needs, should movement toward the higher attainbe made available for general ments of peace. But we shall not entirely diseard our agencies for de-Service Men: "The American people | fense until there is removed the need

Government hospital facilities to National Finance: "The staggering bri g relief to the acute conditions load of war debt must be cared for cusation of profesering same suitable

in orderly funding and gradual lineary by Congress togeth and the Railroads -Efficient operation "at a Public Welfare: "Co-ordination of liquidation. We shall haven the so- price readjustment to normal relacost within that which the traffic can various Government agencies now lution and aid effectively in lifting tionship, with helpfulness to each probear, * * * Railway rates and working on the subject and indorse- the tax burdens if we unke reses ducer and consumer. A measuring

pays is the public to be served, and tives of white and black races to business as well as more business simple justice is the right and will study and report on the subject, the in Government. * * * There is no large position of which was devot it to evasion of marriage laws. challenge to nonest and lawful busi- the telated subjects of peace, the ness success. But Government and League of Nations and the country's SENATE TAKES UP Merchant Marine: "Private mo- lion of pending appropriation bills proval of fortunate, untrammelled foreign policy. facilities wherever possible without the President. The United States Anxious as we are to restore the onunduly interfering with private en-

Agriculture-The maintained re- Republic will have no part.6 generous and practical way to its de- proximate disarmament, but merest basic production has been recorded, people in the recent election. fenders in the World War; the im- produce forbids that we disarm but high cost of Lying has not yield- bettled in the spirit of hostility or haste in ac- in particular that the League

Administration; "Enactment of a country and give us a business re- abolishednational budget system and general vival to end all depression and unem-

nopolies tending to prevent the de- was ursed. The Covernment is in business does not mean toleration of The President's discussion of the restraint of trade or of maintained peace question opened with a definite prices by unnatural methods . . . declaration amitted the existing Ludge Opens With a Speech Favor-

combine assurance and warning in lons world governing with its superpowers," said the President, "this WASHINGTON, April 12.-Four

but high cost of living has not yield.

Settled if the desired in the world in Senate took up the proposed treaty ed in like proportion. * * * Without general and to our associates in wir with Columbia, under an agreement

WOMEN THREATEN

Voters Has Feminist Plan to Put Through.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.-That roman has arrived in politics, threatening the control of machine polireport of Mes. Mand Wood Park Chairman, delivered before the secend annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, ernal Revenue Williams, in asking which formally opened sessions here

A direct challenge to machine polliticians and reactionaries was expected later in the day when the Committee on Election Laws and Methods, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Chairman, makes its re-

It is expected that the committee will recommend campaigns to retain State direct primaries, the adoption of proportional representation for the election of all legislative bodies, more stringent checks on campaign funds and stricter election machinery.

Marriage and giverce laws, civil They will recommend that the concention go on record as favoring the

An equal interest by husband and offe to each other's real estate. The removal of all law disabilities

extradition may be demanded

The state abould require health certificates before Issuing marrier licenses. There should be uniform

COLOMBIAN TREATY

ing Ratification-Opposed It Four Years Ago.

years of Squatorial blokering over the expect Congress untailingly to voice to defend. We are ready to co-the gratifude of the Republic is a operate with other nations to ap-be justified. * * Reduced costs of deliberate expression of the American

BEER LIMIT FORCES IN PARTY POLITICS AS REVENUE HEAD

> Regulations Soon to Be Promulgated Fail to Receive Approval of Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 12-A hot fire directed at the tentative beer and wine regulations, printed exclusively in The Evening World of April 5, caused Commissioner of Inthat he be relieved immediately, to ieny all responsibility for the plan o place a limit on wine and beer for nedicinal purposes.

Commissioner Williams, who reigned March 4 and who has been colding on until his successor could relieved at his own reof Dam. quest late yesterday, Millard F. Wost, is deputy, in charge of accounts, was designated as acting head of the bucou pending a permanent appointment.

From many sectio of the counry the bave come to the Treasury Department a result of the publication of the tentative draft of the new wine and beer regulations a protest at the manifest intention to transcend the law as held by Attorney General Palmer in his decision of

w sugged a report in which the treaty was called "international blackman awed with a speech opposing ratio cation and took the position that the tame reasons exist to-day as existed in Theodore Hoosevelt's time for not according to Colombia's demand or payment.

\$100,000,000 to \$1,000,000,



and designed to curther the ex-change of messages.

change of messages.

Private menopoles tending to prevent the development of needed facilities should be problested. Government ownest facilities, whatever possible without undary interfering with private enterprise or Government needs, should be made available for general uses. Particularly desirable is the problem of ample cable and radio services at reasonable rate, for the transmission of press matter, so that the American coder may receive a wide range of news and the foreign reader reason and the foreign reader poors. the foreign reader receive full ac-causis of American activities. The daily press of all countries may well be put in position to constribute to international under-standings by the qualitation of in-teresting foreign news.

Practical experience demon-strates the need for effective regustrates the need to effective registrates of both domestic and in-ternational radio operation if the newer means of intercommunities, then is to be fully utilized. Especially needful is the provision of amide radio facilities for these persons where radio only can be made and as communication will ships at rest, with arroraft and with out-of-the-way phrose. In-ternational communication by ternational common cation by calcie and radio requires co-operation between the powers cut-corned. Whatever the corned demed advisories within the United States. Government to using of calcie land use and ciradio stations transmitting and reasiving international traffic second necessity for the protection of American interests and for obtain ing milinfactory rec procal privi-

Aviation is inseparable from tither the acray or the navy, and the Government must, in the interests of natural for multiple and severage its development for multiple and severagement of the civil development of arcangalist is percentally ment of presmuntics is especially

(Continued on Seventeenth Baar) Commence of the Party of the Pa

ANCRE

'Oh, Daddy,' the chilaren always shout when they hear his step at the door, 'Did you bring home some Ancre Cheese tonight?' "And no wender. For the day hast week that we run not, the kids hast found their school lunch didn't taste right."

With the Genuine Roquefort Flavor CHEESE

BREADANOCAKES OMPANA.

A Noted Explorer-And His Hunger for Bread

You just call for your coffee and eggs and toasted bread, these mornings and rush for the 7.45 without giving them a second thought. But before America had conquered the Rockies a noted

explorer, Thomas James, put civilization behind him for a ruth into the wilderness. He penetrated to Santa Fe and returned along the base of

the Rockies, where he sighted a mighty peak, named "James Peak" by the old trappers who came after him. He fought with Pawners, Comanches and Apaches. Then one night an Indian circled his camp, keeping out of gun shot.

James knew what this meant—that the Indian was friendly and wanted to make sure what kind of a camp it was. "Wawhatongo?" he called out which was the Indian name for "long-knife," for the Americans were known there as "long knives" on account of their swords.

"Wawhatonga?" the Indian queried and came nearer. He was a friendly Osage. He conducted the lone explorer to the camp of a white trader from St. Louis, named Chauteau, and

the two sat down to dinner. "I partock with him of a dish of coffee," wrote James, "the

first I had tasted in 12 months, and of bread which brought before my mind all the comforts of home to which I had so The white man's hunger for bread is a primal instinct,

Newadays, for millions it is a hunger for "WARD'S." The very pains on which James Peak looks down yield tons and tons of golden hued, deliciously flavored wheat which go every day une the making of WARD'S BREAD in order that you may small it handy and ready when you call for it at your neighborhood dealer's.

Remember that every loaf of

WARD'S BREAD

is made to make you want to cat another

Co wright: 1921, by Ward Baking Co.

the best market in the world. It producer and consumer-indeed

can have no sympathy with the proposal that easy entry and flood of imports will cheaper our costs of living. It is more likely to destroy our capacity to buy. To-day American agriculture is menaced, and its products are both producer and consumer. A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all de-pression and unemployment.

solute freedom of innivisable com-ON PROTECTION
The material revision of our tarm laws should be based on the witments and safeguard all our cosential interesta. be founded on justice and committed to peace until the covenants re-establishing peace are sealed by the nations which were at war.

policy of protection, resisting that selfishness which turns to greed, but ever concerned with that productivity at home which is the source of all abiding good for-time. It is agreed that we can-not sell unless we buy, but ahil-ity to sell is based on home de-velopment and the fostering of home markets. home markets.

knows no sympathy. While the delegates of the nations at war were debating peace terms at Paris, and while we later debated our part in completing the peace, commercial agents of other pations were opening their lines and establishing their outposts, with a forward look to the morrow's

been advantageous to them.

Tardy as we are, it will be safer to held our own markets secure, and build thereon for our trade with the world.

people." пвикев."

BUDGET SYSTEM. mediate extension and utilization of alone."

ie minimum of expenditure.

I have said to the people we meant to have less of government will find its relies in your constitu-to aid re-establishment, to restore efficiency, and bring transperta-tion cost into a helpful relation-ship rather than continue it as a bindrance to resumed activities. It is little to be wondered that

ill-considered legislation, the war strain, Covernment operation in heedlessness of cost, and the conflicting programmes, or the lack of them, for restoration have brought about a most difficult situation, made doubly difficult by the low tide of business. All are so intitide of business. All are so inti-mately related that no unprovi-ment will be permanent unto the railways are operated efficiently at a cost within that which the traffic

If we can have it understood that Congress has no sanction for Government ownership, that Con-Government ownership, that Congress does not levy taxes upon the people to cover deficits in a service which should be self-sustaining, there will be an avowed foundation on which to rebuild. Freight-corrying charges have mounted higher and higher until commerce is halted and production discouraged. Ballway raves and costs of operation must be reduced.

reduced. reduced.
Cougress may well invisionate and let the public understand wherein our system and the Federal regulations are lacking in helpfulness or hindering in re-strictions. The remaining ob-stacles which are the heritance of capitalutic exponition must be removed and labor must join management in understand-

ing that the public which pays is the public to be served, and sim-ple justice is the right and will continue to be the right of all the CONSTRUCTION AND DEVEL-Transportation ever the high-ways is little less important, but the problems relate to constru-tion and development and deserve your most earnest literature, incause we are his ng a toundarion for a long time to come, and the creation a very difficult to visual

The highways are not only feeders to the railroads and afford relief from their local burdens, they are not materials of motor traffic in internal particular from their local burdens, they are noticity lines of motor traffic in internate commerce. They are the smaller arteries of the larger portion of our commerce, and the motor car has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social and ment in our political, social and industrial life

There is begun a new era in highway construction, the outlay for which runs far into hundreds of millions of dollars. Hond isand States mount to enormous

all our industrial and commercial | figures, and the country is facing that every effort shall be direc

against wasted effort and unjus-tiliable expenditure. The Federal Government can place no inhibition on the expen-diture in the several States; but since Congress has embarked upon a policy of assisting the States in highway improvement. wisely, I believe, it can assert a

wisely, I believe, it can assert a whichly becoming influence in shaping policy.

With the principle of Federal participation acceptably established probably, never to be abandoned, it is important to exert Federal influence in developing comprehensive plans looking to the promotion of commerce, and apply our expenditures in the sarrest way to marginate a public

apply our expenditures in the sarest way to guarantee a public
return for money expended.
Large Federal outlay demands a
Federal voice in the programme
of expenditure. Coursess cannot
justify a noise of it from the Federal purse to the several States,
to be pre-rated among the counties
for road betterment. Such a
course will invite abuse a which it
were better to guard against in
the beginning.

FEDERAL AID LAWS SHOULD

FEDERAL AID LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

The laws governing Federal and should be amended and strongtheered. The Federal scenery of administration should be elevated to the importance and vested with influently comparable to the worz before it, and Congress ought to prescribe conditions to the Foleral appropriations which will increasing a consistent programme of antionality which will means of antionality which will posity the Federal outling.

There is nothing more shoulding than the additions of made fatter whetel in improved highways, wasted because there is not not every not universal, but it is very near it. There is nothing the Courses The laws governing Federal aid

it. There is nothing the Congression do more effectively to coul-fine domains white that condition all friedrich all on provisions for maintenance. His loweys, no mul-ter low knowns the outlay for construction. Januar be main-

Such conditions insisted upon in the grant of Perforal aid will sofe-gated the public which pays and guard the Federal Government against political abuses, which tend to defeat the very purposes for which we authorize Federal expenditure.
Linked with rall and highway in the problem of water transpor-

nation—inhard, constwise and trans-oceanic. It is not possible on this oceanion to suggest to Congress the additional idrislation needful to meet the approximum of our people for a merchani marine. In

the emergency of war we have

videes of prace and the large dif-ference charged to the war entergency, and the pressing task is to turn our assets in tennage to an agency of commerce. It is not necessary to say it to

constructed a tonnage equalling our

Congress, but I have thought this to be a befitting occasion to give notice that the United States means to establish and maintain a great merchant marine. Our differences of opinion as to

a policy of unbuilding have been removed by the outstanding fact of our having builded. If the intelligent and efficient Administra-tion under the existing laws makes established service impassible, the Executive will promptly report to you. Manifestly, if our laws governing American activitics on the seas are such as to give advantage to those who compete with me for the carrying of our own cargoes and these which ought naturally come in Amer-cial bottoms through trade ex-changes, then the sparit of Amer-

changes, then the shrit of American fair play will acaset itself to give American curriers their equality of exportantly.

This Republic can never realize the Princeus apprations in commerce, one we to worthy the tradition— early days of the expanding Republic, and the millions of tons of anyping which we now possons are coordinated with our inland transperiation and our shapping has Government operation, in carrying our fairness under our flag. covernment operation, is carryring our catroes under our flar,
over regularity operated routes,
to every market in the world
agreemite to American exclimates it will strengthen
American gottus and management to have a understood that
ours is an abiding determinetion, because carrying is second only by production in establish-ing and morntulining the flow of amounted to which we dissisting

IMPORTANCE OF RADIO COM-MUNICATION AND CABLES

It is proper to invite your atten-tion to the importance of the question of radio communication and cables. To meet strategic, commercial and political needs, active encouragement should be given to the extension of Ameri-can-owned and operated cable and radia services.
Between the United States and

Botween the United States and its possessions there should be ample communication facilities providing direct services at reasonable rates. Between the United States and other countries not only should there be adequate facilities, but these should be, so far as practicable, direct and free from foreign intertion should be extended to inter-